

XIII.—*Some new Feræ from Asia and Africa.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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*Hipposideros lylei*, sp. n.A large species related to *H. pratti*, Thos.

Size rather less than in *H. pratti*. General characters of the *H. armiger* group, including the long feet, development of a posterior transverse crest behind the normal nose-leaf, and the uninflated forehead of the skull. Nose-leaf similar on the whole to that of *H. pratti*, but the supplementary transverse posterior crust higher, attaining 5 mm. at its highest point on each side of its median cleft, and less heavily haired, but the increase in height may perhaps be due to sex; normal transverse crest similarly high in the centre, sloping down laterally, its front surface divided by a prominent median and two indistinct lateral ridges; anterior horseshoe much more deeply notched in front, the median notch nearly 2 mm. in depth, the horseshoe on each side of it forming two forwardly projecting lappets, outside which again there are two shallower notches, unknown elsewhere in the genus. Ears rather narrower than in *pratti*. Tibiæ and feet very long and slender.

General colour dull buffy or clay-colour, washed with brown.

Skull similar in its general characters to that of *H. pratti* as opposed to those of *H. diadema* and *armiger*; but it is smaller throughout, the sagittal crest (though of a male as compared with a female) less developed and less abruptly rising above the forehead; area of forehead smaller and not quite so flat, the median part above the anterior nares slightly elevated, while its postero-lateral portion is somewhat concave internal to the well-marked supraorbital edges. Posterior palate more deeply excavated mesially. Teeth similar in general characters, but smaller throughout.

Dimensions of the type:—

Forearm 78 mm.

Ear 27 × 21; third finger, metacarpal 54, first phalanx 25; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 51.

Skull: greatest length to front of canine 29; basi-sinual length 18·7; zygomatic breadth 16; interorbital breadth 9·6; mastoid breadth 14; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  11·2; three upper molars together 6·4; three lower molars 10·6.

*Hab.* N. Siam. Type from the Chiengdao Cave, 50 miles north of Chiengmai. Alt. 350 m.

*Type.* Adult male (skin in spirit). B.M. no. 13. 4. 18. 3. Collected January 1913. Presented by Th. H. Lyle, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Chiengmai.

The Sze-chwan *Hipposideros pratti* being as yet only known from the type specimen, a female, and the present example being a male, it at first sight seemed possible that we had here the unknown male of that species. But further examination shows such differences as to render this impossible, notably the smaller general size, the much smaller teeth (this in a male as compared with a female), and the development of the pendant lappets at the front edge of the horseshoe, not at all likely to be a sexual character.

The type-specimen was obtained in a cave in company with examples of *H. armiger*, as also happened curiously enough with the type of *H. pratti*.

This adds another to the many new Siamese mammals discovered by Mr. Lyle, and I have had great pleasure in connecting his name with it.

*Rhinopoma cystops arabium*, subsp. n.

Like the Egyptian *R. cystops* in all essential characters, but size averaging larger.

Occipito-nasal lengths:—

Mt. Quarantaria, Palestine (*Tristram*): 15·7, 14·9,  
15 mm.

Midian (*Burton*): 16, 15·3.

Yemen (*Bury*): 15, 16·4, 15·1, 15·4, 15·6.

Lower Egypt (including the type of *cystops*): 14·7,  
15·2, 14·5, 15, 14·3, 15·3, 15.

Dimensions of the type (the italicised measurements taken in the flesh):—

Forearm 56 mm.

Head and body 60; tail 68; ear 16; lower leg and foot (c. n.) 38.

Skull: greatest length 17·6; zygomatic breadth 10·5; mastoid breadth 9·2; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  6·2; breadth between outer corners of  $m^2$  7·9.

*Hab.* Palestine and Arabia. Type from Wasil, Yemen; alt. 4000'.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 13. 6. 19. 5. Original number 7. Collected 7th March, 1913, by G. W. Bury. Seven specimens.

Although the figures are not very striking, the Arabian

Mouse-tailed Bat is obviously larger on the average than its Egyptian ally. In the type of *R. cystops* the forearm measured 53 mm., head and body 53, and tail 59.

*Rhinopoma muscatellum seianum*, subsp. n.

Like *R. muscatellum* of Muscat, but slightly larger and with markedly larger molars (see skull-dimensions below).

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—

Forearm 52.5 mm.

Head and body —; tail 64; ear 15; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 36.

Skull: greatest length 16.3; occipito-nasal length 14.7; zygomatic breadth 9.7; mastoid breadth 8.1; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  6.1; combined length of  $m^1$  and  $m^2$  on outer edge 3 (2.6 in true *muscatellum*); breadth between outer corners of  $m^2$  7.3; transverse diameter of  $m^3$  1.9 (1.5).

*Hab.* Seistan.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 6. 1. 2. 2. Collected by the Seistan Boundary Commission under Col. A. H. M<sup>c</sup>Mahon. Presented by the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The Seistan *Rhinopoma* has quite the peculiar delicately built skull of *R. muscatellum*, but the teeth are so markedly larger as to indicate subspecific distinction.

*Crocidura doriana fuscosa*, subsp. n.

A uniformly chocolate-brown form of the *doriana-nyansæ* group.

Size about as in *C. doriana*, markedly smaller than *C. hedenborgiana*, which it resembles in colour. Upper surface dark "Pront's brown," under surface quite similar, not lighter. Face, hands, feet, and tail still darker, blackish brown.

Teeth closely agreeing in size with those of *doriana*, rather smaller than those of *C. nyansæ*, and conspicuously smaller than those of *C. hedenborgiana*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh):—

Head and body 114 mm.; tail 60; hind foot 19; ear 12.

Skull: greatest breadth across brain-case 12.7; combined length of three upper molars 4.8, of three lower molars 5.5.

*Hab.* Kaka, White Nile.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 1. 8. 8. 17. Original number 32. Collected 23rd April, 1901, and presented by R. M<sup>c</sup>D. Hawker, Esq.

This is the shrew which in working out Mr. Hawker's collection \* I referred to *C. hedenborgiana*, Sund. Recently, however, the Museum has obtained from Mr. A. L. Butler a much larger species from Roseires, and on application to Prof. Einar Lönnberg I have received such dimensions of the type of *hedenborgiana* as to show that it is the Roseires shrew which should be assigned to Sundevall's species, that from Kaka being therefore still without a name. It is no doubt closely allied to the Abyssinian *C. doriana* †, but may be distinguished by its much darker colour, especially below.

*Felis servalina larseni*, subsp. n.

A form of the Servaline Cat with the shoulders and back unspotted.

General essential characters as in ordinary *F. servalina*, but instead of the body being more or less covered with small black spots, the neck, shoulders, upper arms, and median area of the back are completely and absolutely without spots, as in a lion or *F. chaus*. General colour strong glossy clay-colour, an ill-defined darker band down the back. Sides, belly, and terminal part of limbs spotted, but less conspicuously so than in other forms.

*Hab.* Congo district of N. Angola. Type from near Bembe (about 7° S. and 14° E.).

*Type.* Skin without skull. B.M. no. 13. 3. 24. 1. Collected by Mr. Larsen, and presented by the Rev. J. Sidney Bowskill, of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Mr. Pocock has formed several subspecies for different forms of *F. servalina*, basing them chiefly on the amount of spotting and banding, but this one differs from them all by the complete absence of spots over the greater part of the body, so that seen from above it looks almost more like a unicolor than a spotted cat. The types of all Mr. Pocock's forms are before me, including that of *F. s. liposticta*, but none of them approach *F. s. larseni* in this respect.

The name of the new subspecies is given at the suggestion of the donor, to whom the specimens had been sent by Mr. Larsen, the actual captor.

*Mustela (Lutreola) taivana*, sp. n.

A dark insular form of the *M. sibirica* group.

Size as in *M. quelpartis*, therefore markedly smaller than

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 274 (1901).

† Dobs. Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) iv. p. 564 (1887). Type locality, Let Marafia, Shoa.

in continental *sibirica*. General colour uniformly dark otter-brown (near "vandyke-brown"), darker than in *quelpartis* above, and still more so on the sides, which are quite without the strong russet tinge so marked in that animal. Under surface slightly paler, without russet suffusion. Head darker brown; chin irregularly mottled with white on interramia and edges of mouth, but no conspicuous backwardly extended patch is formed, as is the case in *quelpartis*; a small white patch on lower throat. Limbs uniformly brown. Tail longer than in *quelpartis*, brown, its underside with a slight cinnamon suffusion.

Skull about as in *M. quelpartis*; inner lobes of  $m^1$  larger than in that animal.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body 315 mm.; tail 200; hind foot 57.

Skull: condylo-basal length 58·7; zygomatic breadth 30; interorbital breadth 11·7; breadth of brain-case 25·3; palatal length 25·6;  $p^4$ , length on outer edge 6·5;  $m^1$ , breadth 4·6; antero-posterior diameter of inner lobe 3·3.

*Hab.* Formosa. Type from Mt. Arizan; 8000'.

*Type.* Young adult male. B.M. no. 12. 11. 23. 4. Original number 26. Collected March 1912, and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq.

This Formosan representative of the Eastern Mink has got the long tail of the continental *M. (L.) sibirica*, with an even more uniformly brown colour than the comparatively short-tailed Quelpart mink, with which it agrees in size.

Swinhoe (P. Z. S. 1870, p. 624) mentions *Mustela sibirica* from Formosa, but did not send home any specimens, so that Mr. Goodfellow's example is the first that the Museum has received from the island.

XIV.—*Notes on the Apidæ (Hymenoptera) in the Collection of the British Museum, with Descriptions of new Species.*  
By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

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II. Subfamily *NOMADINÆ*.

THE present paper is a continuation of that published under the same title in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) x. p. 461 (1912).